

SOLDIERS OF THE SERVIAN ARMY



TRACES WAR TO A CLASH OF TONGUES

Professor Dorsey of Chicago Field Museum Finds Austria's Attitude a Sequel to Pan-German Versus Pan-Slav—Contest, He Says, Not Economic but Psychologic.

Nations Are Now, as Ever in the Past, Divided by Language—Source of Trouble Is That Political Boundaries Are Not Coterminous With Linguistic Groups.

(George A. Dorsey, Curator of Ethnology, Field Museum, in the Chicago Herald.)

An orphan mongrel cur having for the first time in 500 years got enough spunk up to take his tail from between his legs, begins to wag it and feel growing pains. Along comes a great big dog and says:

"Put that tail down—and gimme that bone."

We see this sort of thing nearly every day.

Once upon a time little old Serbia was an empire and very nearly overcame the Byzantine empire, which probably would have changed the whole of European history. There might have been no Turkey in Europe.

That was in the fourteenth century, under the mighty Dushan.

Explains Austria's Action.

Serbia is now a poor, wretched little peasant kingdom—not half as big as Illinois in size, with less people than the city of New York.

And now the house of Hapsburg would wipe little Serbia off the map!

Even though the process involve more lives and money than any war of any time!

That is the life. You or I in the house of Hapsburg's shoes would do the same thing. It is the law of existence. Nature works today as in the stone age or when saber-toothed tiger fought with mastodon.

Why does Austria-Hungary, the Dual Monarchy, want poor peasant Serbia? Hasn't the Dual Monarchy, with its internal babel of confusion, enough trouble already?

Why Others Are Interested.

Suppose the Dual Monarchy does want Serbia, what is it to Russia?

Suppose Russia does object, what is it to Germany? Suppose Germany object's to Russia's objecting, what business is it of France—or of England?

Supremacy.

Balance of power.

Human nature.

Life.

I propose to analyze this whole situation. And right here let us clearly recognize the fact—two facts:

The contest is not economic but psychological in its fundamental nature; psychologic laws are not economic laws.

To put it another way, the desires which lead to action in eastern Europe are not based on Christian ethics or rational procedure, but on certain thoughts.

Things are what we think they are; and thinking depends on the point of view.

Illustrating the Point.

Pan-Germanism vs. Pan-Slavism. If we understand this, we have traveled far. First, let me give an illuminating illustration:

In Prague, an important city of Austria, I was warned that I would get along much better in shops and otherwise if I employed English first. Of course English is not generally understood in that city, but German is. We naturally think of German as the language of Austria, and proud as the ancient capital of Bohemia was once, to all intents and purposes a German city, she now tries to forget, and won't talk German if she can possibly help it.

Pan means united, all; the term pan-Germanism stands for a movement which seeks the common welfare of the Germanic peoples of Europe at the expense of pan-Slavism or common weal of Slavs.

Becomes Question of Tongues.

Before we can understand the significance of these two movements we must consider the question of the "Nationals," or the "Races," as it is sometimes called.

In fact, this is not a question either of nations or of races, but of tongues. The classification of mankind by tongues is ancient and fundamental.

Before flags and religions men knew friend from foe by the language test. More than half of all the wars of Europe have been fought by parties mutually unintelligible.

Broadly speaking, all European languages belong to the Aryan group. The most important exception is the Magyar, a dialect of the same language spoken by Turks and Finns.

How Divided by Language.

Of the Aryan tongues there are three great general divisions in Europe—Romance, Teutonic, Slavic. We are interested only in the latter two. And of the Teutonic German is spoken by 80,000,000, of which 10,000,000 are in Austria and 2,000,000 in Hungary.

There are 140,000,000 Slavs in Europe.

From this it appears that the present political boundaries are not coterminous with linguistic groups.

Right here in this fact we have the seeds of present and future trouble and a clue to the causes of most of the wars in eastern Europe through 2,000 years.

Slav Situation in Europe.

To get before us the full significance of the fact suggested by the map let us consider the linguistic complexion of these countries.

Russia is a veritable hodgepodge of tongues, but of her Slav population alone we have at least two distinct elements today bitterly opposed to each other with the possibility, if not the probability, of a third, which will seek recognition.

As against Russians proper there are over 10,000,000 Poles, and of the remaining Slavs there are 8,000,000 Ruthenians, or Little or White Russians, as they are sometimes called. Of the general Polish situation I shall speak later.

In Germany there are over 3,000,000 Slavs, chiefly Polish.

Of Austria's 30,000,000 population only about a third is German, the remainder being Slav, of which there are over 6,000,000 Czechs or Bohemians, 5,000,000 Poles, 3,500,000 Ruthenians, and a million and a quarter Slovenes.

Many Tongues in Hungary.

Hungary is even more diversified in tongue. The Magyar element (10,000,000) is equalled by the non-Magyar made up roughly of 2,000,000 Germans, 2,000,000 Slovaks, one-half a million Ruthenes, 3,000,000 Serbo-Croats, all of the Slavonic tongue, and about 3,000,000 Roumanians who do not speak Slav at all, but a Romance language.

We need not here consider the linguistic affinities of the Balkan states. It is enough to say that Serbia is purely Servian and Slav, Bulgaria is Bulgarian and Slav (though the basis of blood of Bulgaria is, like that of the Magyar, Asiatic).

The population of Montenegro, about half a million, are Slavs of the Servian branch. Roumanians are of mixed origin, but the Roumanian tongue is spoken by 12,000,000 people, of which five and a half million are in Roumania (92 per cent of its total population), the remaining millions are found in the Dual Monarchy, Serbia, Bulgaria and Russia.

People Develop Languages.

Millions of people today speak Polish whose ancestors a few generations ago weren't conscious of the fact that they spoke any language at all. Today there is a Slavonic literature; 50 years ago no one even thought of such a thing. The millions of Bohemians had become almost entirely Germans, and never before have they been so thoroughly Slavonic as today.

Bohemian hostility to Germany has been called a passion. It was not so very long ago that the language of the Hungarian parliament was Latin; Magyar was held fit only for peasant talk. Today the bitterness between

Magyar and Slav is as strong as between German and Pole.

A few years ago there was no consciousness in Galicia of linguistic distinction between Poles and Ruthenians; Ruthenian peasants were content to remain serfs of Polish nobility. There was no Ruthenian literature; Ruthenian was not a polite language. Today there are distinguished scholars who seek to found a Ruthenian university.

Rouses National Spirit.

And this brings us to a strange and interesting phenomenon that has swept across Europe, now even around the world, in the last half century: the rise of a linguistic consciousness, which in so many instances has sought expression in statehood.

Primitive man knew his enemy as one of strange tongue, and language was the basis of social organization. That was the condition in Europe till Greece, and later Rome, began the game of conquest.

The holy Roman empire gathered these diverse savage hordes under a single government, but never into a homogeneous state.

The modern empires of Germany, Russia, Austria have continued the old game. And the tendency to centralize and build up even larger empires grows apace on the one hand, with the other tendency equally strong for the diverse elements of these modern states to resolve themselves into ancient tribal elements, based on linguistic lines.

Trouble in Barring Language.

And the whole trouble is due to the fact that European statesmen were not far-sighted enough to know that often the easiest way to get something is by pretending you don't want it.

The Polish tongue was never so dear to the Poles of the kingdom as when Russia forbade its use in public places and for public purposes.

The sympathies of the Roumanians of Hungary are not so much with the flag of their country, or their loyalty so much for the emperor of the Dual Monarchy as for the flag and the king of Roumania.

The case of Poland is probably familiar to all. It is enough here to recall that by a process of dismemberment, which took place about 100 years ago, the ancient and honorable kingdom of Poland, which had had a long and illustrious career, ceased to exist.

Lion's Share to Russia.

The greater part of the kingdom fell to the lot of Russia, with the ancient Polish city of Warsaw as its center.

A smaller portion fell into the hands of Austria, and today forms the province of Galicia, with its two important cities, Lemberg and Cracow.

A still smaller portion, with Posen as its center, passed into German hands.

Russian Poland was permitted to have a constitution of its own from 1815 to 1813, and its own government till 1864, at which time it quite lost its administrative independence. Four years later its government was absolutely incorporated with that of Russia, and the Polish language was denied a legal existence.

Coercion Causes Discontent.

Possibly Russia governs Poland better than the Poles could have governed it themselves. It is conceivable that in the substitution of the Russian for the Polish language (and the two are closely allied) the Poles would have little, if anything to lose.

It is quite within the bounds of imagination to believe that Poland as a part of Russia could participate in a much larger world than could have been possible to her had she remained Poland.

But it is contrary to human nature to be coerced; it is contrary to human nature to be compelled to give up that to which we have become habituated.

The Poles of Russia naturally have been discontented. They have not been satisfied with their representation in the Russian duma; they are dissatisfied with Russia's treatment of the Jewish question in the kingdom.

Russia's efforts at repression not only double but redouble Polish effort to gain recognition, to win freedom. There are millions of Poles who dream of and hope for a reunited, free, and independent kingdom of Poland.

GRAND OPERA SOLOISTS WITH THAVIU'S BAND AT STATE FAIR

Soloists of international fame will accompany Thaviu's Great Russian Band to the eighth annual Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, Oklahoma City, Sept. 22 to Oct. 3, 1914. They are singers in the prime of their fame and ability, among them being Ernesto Geaccone, a celebrated tenor soloist, who was one of the leading singers with the San Carlos Opera Company, appearing at one time with Nordica and Constantino. He has since been singing at the Boston Grand Opera House, under the direction of Henry Russell. His voice is one of rare beauty and power, and he is an excellent actor.

Signora Emilia Leovalli would need no introduction in the big music centers. She is possessed of a pleasing lyric soprano voice and great delicacy and fire of dramatic interpretation. She was one of the leading sopranos with the Lambardi Opera Company on the Pacific Coast in 1912.

For popular, up-to-date ragtime and ballads, Thaviu has with him one of the best popular Cabaret Trios in the country. There is also a tango team that will amuse and entertain the people at Oklahoma's big State Fair and Exposition this fall.

As a program maker, Thaviu is without a peer or a rival. He seems instinctively to know what the people want and he can vary his programs to suit any gathering, from the frivolous crowds at summer parks who seek nothing but the gayer and lighter melodies, to the more sedate and serious gatherings at chautauques and fairs who demand music of a higher grade and style. In fact Thaviu will furnish music for all classes at the State Fair.



EMILIA LEOVALLI

Lyric Soprano with Thaviu's Band at the Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, Sept. 22 to Oct. 3, 1914.

Versatility is really one of the great features of this organization of forty musicians.

VACATION PLANS

By CECILIA HAMBURG.

The members of the Commuters' Crochet club were seated in their facing seats on the 7:55 and the lure of the luncheon dolly was strong upon them. Mabel had started out with the intention of making only one which should serve as an isolated table-mat for a distant cousin, but so great was the fascination of the work that she had kept on, and was now putting the picot edge on the fifth. Sadie alone was not engrossed in work, but sat very still in her corner by the window, absorbed in a bright colored circular. Other circulars like it were strewn over her lap and peeped from her handbag.

"What's that you're reading?" asked Mary, looking up from her work.

"It's a pamphlet on Bermuda," said Sadie.

"Are they all about Bermuda?" asked Anne.

"Oh, no," said Sadie. "There's one on Newfoundland and one on Nova Scotia and one on the Thousand Islands and one on the Adirondacks and another on a trip through the Canadian Rockies and a tour through Yellowstone Park and—"

"My, what a lot of places to choose from," said Mabel. "I think it takes a great deal of energy to get a trip like one of those all planned out and know just when your trains leave or your boat starts and get all your connections worked out and know what clothes you are going to take."

Sadies began to trace with a hot little finger an intricate route on an orange map. It evidently led over hill and dale and included a glimpse at most of the wonders of the earth.

"Leaving New York at 4:33 on Friday, I would reach Hillsburg at 7:43 on Saturday morning; making a quick connection, I would get to Plainsville Junction at 1:18, and from there—"

"Mercy, how complicated," said Mabel.

Rare Book Changes Owners.

A copy of a very rare book the "Speculum Christiani," printed by William de Machlinia in 1483, was sold at Messrs. Hodgson's rooms in Chancery lane for \$690, a few days ago. Machlinia and Letton, his partner, were the first printers in London, and the former had his press in Holborn.

Means of Approach.

Though I am not a smoker, I like to carry matches in my pocket. One is always liable to be accosted by the street by some one in need of a light. To be able to give a match is a great luxury. It forms the basis for a momentary friendship.—S. M. Crothers, in the Atlantic.

Really Is No Waste Matter.

Scientists and business men are both beginning to understand that in reality there is no such thing as waste matter. The existence of what we call waste or refuse is due merely to our failure to find a proper method of turning it into dollars and cents.

"Yes, that would be," assented Sadie. "I think perhaps I would prefer the sea trip to Bermuda. They say that you can have a wonderful time there if you go to one of the houses in the country where they take visitors and then hire a bicycle and see the island for yourself."

"However, I've always wanted to see Nova Scotia, and that gives you a fine voyage, too. If I do go by sea, would you take just a suit case, or would you take a steamer trunk along? I think one dark suit and a big coat and two dark waists and one dressy waist and—"

"How long is your vacation?" asked Mabel, in her practical way.

"Two weeks," said Sadie.

"How much money are you going to spend on your trip?"

"Not more than twenty-five dollars, anyway," said Sadie.

"Well, I don't believe you can go to Bermuda or Nova Scotia or Newfoundland or—"

"Of course, I can't," said Sadie. "I am only planning my vacation. I always plan it every year, and then I go spend two weeks with my grandmother who lives on a farm in Mills, Mass. But at least I have the fun of making believe I'm going somewhere else."

With this vacation confession, the train stopped, and the girls rolled up their work and left the train. Sadie marched on ahead and, as the ferryboat swung out of its dock, she looked longingly down the harbor and pretended she had decided on Nova Scotia.

Freak of Minnesota Storm.

After a Minnesota storm a man appeared on the highway attired in a chicken coop. The coop had been blown over his head in such a way that his arms were pinioned to his sides and he was unable to remove his "bonnet."

College Heads Various Named.

Heads of colleges in British universities are variously known as wardens, masters, principals, rectors, provosts, presidents, deans and censors.

Something Wrong.

From the office window of the Evening Holler, in the gay and brilliant metropolis, the staff funny man scowled with vexation. "Oh, dear, what can the matter be?" he sighed. "I had my grist set up in 17 different styles and sizes of type today, and still it isn't humorous."

Old Silver Coins Found.

Old silver coins belonging to the reigns of Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. have been found buried in the garden of Manor Farm, Itchen Abbas, Hampshire. It is thought that they were placed there by a Royalist who fought for Charles I. at Cheriton (1644) and was killed in the rout.

Pray and You Will Receive.

As the family was about to leave the dinner table little Elsie was observed with her head bowed and her hands clasped. "Why, Elsie," said her mother, "don't you know that dinner is over?" "Don't interrupt me, please," replied Elsie. "I'm praying for another dish of that puddin'!"—Chicago News.